VELLOW DOG TRAIL LONG.

NEW \$18,000 PAYMENT.

Schedule on Pool Profits Contradicts Hyde's Testimony.

The trail of the ubiquitous "yellow dog" and that of the inevitable "Judge" Andrew Hamfiton was shown yesterday by the insurance investigating committee to lead across the continent as it has across the ocean, and a fresh payment of \$18,000 of New-York Life money by devious and perplexing means was exposed. The mystery of the removal of city stock from the vaults of the New-York Life was also probed, but not explained. Edmund D. Randelph, treasurer of the New-York Life, identified the transaction as one to which he had been a party under orders, but before, not while, he was treasurer, and showed that this proceeding of tax dodging had been abandoned at his direction when he became treasurer. The Mutual Reserve policies, with "multiples and ratios" which looked innocent, but cost policybolders endless assessments, were discussed. George W. Perkins's handiwork was again uncovered in the accommodation of several bond deals of sleight-of-hand variety. Finally the pathetic deposition of George H. Squire regarding certain transactions in stocks that have been questioned was read. Mr. Squire apparently remembered little regarding these. His testimony was taken at his house, where he has been confined for some months.

A schedule submitted by Mr. Squire's counsel, showing the disposition of the profits of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company stock sale, indicated a payment to James Hazen Hyde of \$5,688 72. " This adds another to the long list of direct contradictions before the committee, as Mr. Hyde, when on the witness stand, said that he had never snared in any of the profits of such a transaction.

Edmund D. Randolph, the first witness, essayed to explain the remarkable jugglery by which, as Theodore M. Banta testified Monday the New-York City stock had been removed from the vaults of the New-York Life at tax collecting time in 1901 and a check of the Central National Bank for the amount of the stock, \$700,000, substituted. Mr. Randolph placed the date as 1900, and explained that he had acted under orders, whose he was not clear. Possibly, he thought, they were those of his predecessor, Mr. Gibbs, who is dead. At this time, Mr. Randolph explained, he was not treasurer. He did not recall what disposition was made of the stock. He knew the check was put into the envelope of the stock in the vault, and that a resubstitution was made when the stock was returned on January 9, four days later. Mr. Randolph thought the dates significant and recalled that he had been told the stock was taken for certain clients of the Central National Bank.

RANDOLPH STOPPED PRACTICE.

"Didn't this proceeding enable some one to escape taxation by these securities belonging to the New-York Lafe?" inquired Mr. Hughes. Mr. Randolph conceded this, but explained that the thing was "repugnant" to him, and that when he became treasurer he stopped it. He thought that before this there had been at least one similar substitution, as well as one legitimate withdrawal. When asked about the George W Perkins-Nylic deal through Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mr. Randolph said that he knew of it, but understood that the New-York Life had merely loaned the money, taking the interest on Mexian Central stock as payment for the loan. Somehow or other this loan managed to be entered in the records of the New-York Life as s purchase, and Mr. Hughes and the witness debated this point at great length without any apparent agreement. Mr. Randolph knew of no entry in the books of the insurance company showing the \$700,000 city stock substitution neither did he know whether the New-York Life received anything for its loan of the stock.

W. S. Fanshawe, the next witness, explained the various bond deals in which, acting under orders from George W. Perkins, he had handled money or securities of the New-York Life. In the case of the New-Orleans Traction stocks, in which the New-York Life made a handsome loss, as has been testified to before, Mr. Fanshawe said he took these over at the end of 1904. This saved the New-York Life from showing them on their report to the State Superintendent of Insurance. The amount involved was \$1,250,000, the \$250,000 representing Nylic money. Mr. Fanshawe's description of the steps in the deal was as follows: At the end of last year he bought the stock for \$937,500 from the New-York Life. The bonds were delivered to the New-York Security and Trust Company to his account, this company carrying the bonds. Mr. Fanshawe's dealings were with Perkins. The trust company carried the bonds until Janvery 5, when Mr. Fanshawe paid for them. To My for them he borrowed \$937,500 from the New-York Life. Ultimately the bonds were sold, In this transaction Mr. Fanshawe had no knowledge that Nylic's interest in the affair was onefifth, or that any one figured but the New-York Life and Perkins. Mr. Fanshawe explained further that he had been an independent bond dealer for twenty years and not associated for many years with J. P. Morgan & Co.

THE "YELLOW DOG" AGAIN.

Then came a new yelp from Andrew Hamilton's 'yellow dog." James C. Keeler, a clerk in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, formerly with the Security and Trust Company, was put on the stand, and under cross-examination recalled that in the settling up of the affairs of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Tacoma, Wash., a company in the hands of receivers, for which the trust company was a trustee under a mortgage held by the New-York Life, after all the company's indebtedness to the New-York Life was subtracted, a balance of \$18,000 remained. Instead of turning this over to the policyholders of the insurance company through the surplus, this sum was promptly paid to "Judge" Hamilton. The wit-



WE are showing a fine line of heavy automobile coats. They possess unique features of comfort that reveal a thorough appreciation of automobiling in winter. The styles are in the very latest fashion; the materials of unusual warmth and

Full line of hats, caps. gauntlets, boots and lap-robes. Subway Station at Our Door. ASTOR-PLACE-AND-FOURTH-AVENUE

ness thought the payment was made at the order of the New-York Life. A. R. Nichol, agent of the New-York Life, took over the account

At this stage in the proceedings Mr. Hughes began to read the testimony of George H. Squire, taken at his house by members of the committee Mr. Squire was secretary of the executive committee of the Equitable under the Hyde regime, and many strange proceedings have been uncovered in which his name appears. Mr. Squire's memory apparently failed him almost completely, and the members of the committee who raw him spoke sympathetically of his physical condition. The testimeny was a long account of a number of tangled transactions. One, that of the Lawyers Title Insurance Company, where stock had been bought from the Equitable and later resold at a great advance, he recalled dimly. Hyde, Alexander, Squire, Wheelock, Mc-Intyre and Senator Depew all seemed to have a share in the 2,000 shares thus played with, but Mr. Squire could remember nothing about the check received for his share of the profits. Mr. Squire recalled that various officers had sent stock to him to sell and he had sold it in his own name. He could recall a sale for Depew, but

The "George H. Squire Account," one of the earlier "yellow dogs," was started, Mr. Squire testified, at the request of President Alexander. who borrowed the use of his name, and was kept by T. D. Jordan, the former controller. Of the various syndicates Mr. Squire testified he had kept no record, and could not tell about them. He recalled a share of \$200,000 by William A. Wheelock in one syndicate which other officers were in, and on which the Equitable paid all the calls. Admitting that the officers of the Equitable went into syndicates to make oney, Mr. Squire ruefully recalled the fact that he had lost \$50,000 in the "James H. Hyde and Associates syndicates." Mr. Squire's testimony was of little real value and no important revelations were contained in it.

THE TARBELL COMMISSIONS.

Alfred W. Maine, an actuary of the Equitable, was called to tell about the purchase for \$137,-000 of the commissions of Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable in his company. Mr. Maine figured that Mr. Tarbell's renewals were worth about \$28,000 a year and were to run for a number of years. Mr. Hughes got tangled in the offhand estimates and asked for a table and Mr. Maine withdrew to make one.

George T. Wilson, vice-president of the Equitable in charge of its foreign business, was then recalled. He admitted that the business of the company in Great Britain and in Australia had proved an expensive venture, that the cost in Australia of new business exceeded the receipts always and that this was usually true in Great Britain. Mr. Hughes suggested that if it were not for the American policyholder the Equitable would have to stop its operations in Australia.

George H. Squire's counsel, Rastus S. Ransom, then took the stand and produced a check book of his client, which materially helped in showing the disposition made of the \$22,754.88 of profits in the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company stock sale, which had been ore or less of a mystery. Mr. Squire's stubs the following payments, including the one to Mr Hyde already referred to.

	T	ames Hazen Hyde	\$5,688 8,792 8,792 5,688	48%
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This left one-sixth, or \$3,792 48, as the share Mr. Squire received, and materially changed the face of the transaction so far as he was con-

Mr. Hughes then resumed the probing of the Mutual Reserve Life, and Vice-President Eldridge of that company took the stand. He testified that the President received \$700 a week. including the "yellow dog" contingent fund of \$200 a week. Mr. Hughes was curious to know why the President's salary was raised to \$700 from \$500 when the contingent fund was abolished. Mr. Eldridge thought it was to obtain a good administration.

"You were getting a good administration as it was?" Mr. Hughes inquired.

"Yes, and we wanted to continue it," was

Mr. Hughes then read the list of officers and salaries paid from 1881 to 1904. In 1881 the president got \$1,150, the vice-president \$1,350 and the secretary \$590, making a total of \$3,090 for that year. In 1904 the president got \$39,000, the vice-president \$24,200 and the total amount paid for salaries in that year was \$116,460. "Why was your salary increased?" asked Mr.

"More duties devolved on me by the doing

away of the other vice-presidents." "You have a great deal of work to do?"

"I am told I am a hard working man." POLICYHOLDERS' COMPLAINTS.

The woes of the Mutual Reserve policyholder and his wails thereat occupied Mr. Hughes in the last hour of the session. A policyholder's complaint based on his experience with a \$5,000 policy taken out in 1891 was first discussed. This policyholder received a bond of \$8714 at the end of the first quinquennial period. This was applied to the payment of special and regular assessments. He received another bond ular assessments. He received another bond for \$35.45 at the end of the second quinquennial period. This he still holds. At the end of the third quinquennial period he was told that there was a lien against his policy of \$1,300 and that he would be charged 5 per cent until it was satisfied. Vice-President Eldridge had looked the case up in the mean time and admitted that the facts were practically as stated, due to special assessments. due to special assessments

Hughes read a policy issued in 1896 for Mr. Hughes read a poncy issued in 1000 for \$10,000. There was no statement on the face of the policy to indicate that special assessments might be charged. On the second page, however, Mr. Eldridge pointed out a provision that the company might charge the regular stated premium. "or any multiple or ratio thereof as the executive committee might determine."

This ambiguous section, on which Mr. Hughes rang the changes for several moments, the witness conceded was the only warning the policyholder might have had of the right of the company to levy as many assessments as its officials decided were necessary, and the only limitation on them was that they should in every case be "multiples or ratios" of the regular assessment. Mr. Hughes suggested proportion, not ratio, was really meant, and the witness agreed to this. Among those sitting with the committee was a prominent up-State man who held a policy in this company for \$10,000, and he smiled sadiy as the discussion of assessments waxed warm. The committee will sit all day to-day and then adjourn until Tuesday. ambiguous section, on which Mr. Hughes

CHARGE OF REBATING.

New-York Life Agent Held in Philadelphia Court.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.-Charged with unlawful discrimination in favor of Benjamin C. Warnick, of this city, in connection with the issuance of a life insurance policy for \$100,000, Harold Peirce, the general agent in Philadelphia for the New-York

Energia agent in Philadelphia for the New-York
Life Insurance Company, appeared before Magistrate Ternan to-day and was held in 2,500 bell.
Peirce, it is charged, caused to be issued a policy on the life of Warnick for which the latter did not have to pay the first year's premium, which ampunted to 2,506.

The principal witness in the case is Warnick. He said a man named E. A. Reilly came to him and told him that he could get Warnick as 100,000 policy in the New-York Life insurance Company, through if the first year's premium. Warnick assented, making the proviso that the transaction must be regular and within the law. About a month or two later the receipted policy was delivered by the subsequently decided that the transaction was not regular, and requested the company to take back the policy. He informed his attorney about the case.

In the said a man named E. A. Reilly came to him and told him that he could get Warnick a 100,000 policy was delivered by the first year's premium. Warnick assented, making the proviso that the transaction must be regular and within the law. About a month or two later the receipted policy was delivered by the country of the meeting, reporters being told that no later the receipted policy. He informed his attorney about insurance questions. The Payn-Wellsprosecution until he was summoned to appear in the case.

KA ISER OPENS REICHSTAG

Is Glad That He Could Help President Roosevelt in Peace Work.

Berlin, Nov. 28 .- Emperor William opened the Reichstag at noon to-day in the White Hall of the palace himself, reading the speech from the throne. The latter was occupied chiefly with domestic affairs. Turning near the close of the speech to foreign affairs, the Emperor said:

The German Empire has with all powers correct, and with most of them good and friendly, relations. It filled me with high satisfaction that I was able to support the successful efforts of the President of the United States in bringing about peace between his majesty the Emperor of Russia and his majesty the Emperor of Japan. I greet Japan's entrance into the ranks of the great powers with sincere wishes for the peaceable, civilizing mission of this highly endowed people, and my lively sympathies attend the efforts which the neighboring friendly Russian Empire is making toward a new order of things in its internal affairs. I hope that his majesty the Emperor Nicholas may earn the love and gratitude of his people as the pathfinder of Russia's happy future.

His majesty also expressed his congratulations to Norway's government and people upon the election of "the royal couple to whom I am bound by friendly sentiments."

The Emperor, continuing, said:

A glance at Germany's own international position cannot fall to disclose the fact that we have continually to reckon with misconceptions of German ways of thinking and prejudices against the progress made by German industry. The difficulties which arose between us and France in the Morocco question had no other origin than in a disposition to settle without Germany's participation questions in which the German Empire also has interests to protect. To my satisfaction an agreement has been arrived at pire also has interests to protect. To my satisfaction an agreement has been arrived at through diplomatic methods, which protects the interests and satisfies the honor of both sides, and a programme was adopted for the forthcoming conference. Peace for the German people is for me a sacred matter. But the signs of the times render it the nation's duty to strengthen its defences against unjust attacks. We shall then succeed all the more surely in continuing to realize the peaceable ends of the well tried alliance with Austro-Hungary and Italy.

In the earlier part of his speech the Emperor emphasized the necessity for increasing Germany's naval power abroad in view of the increasing trade relations with all oversea countries, and announced further social reform legis-

tries, and announced further social reform legislation; insisted on the necessity for augmenting the financial resources of the empire, and expressed his expectation of an early ending of the Southwest African insurrection.

His majesty, who had been reading his speech in a cold, monotonous tone till this point, adopted a warm, eloquent manner in speaking of the bravery and self-denial of the German troops, and the members of the Reichstag, who had listened silently hitherto, returned a vigorous "Bravo!" as the Emperor announced further legislation for railway building in the colonies and transforming the colonial bureau into a separate ministry. At the end of his majesty's speech Chancellor von Bülow announced the formal opening of the Reichstag, and Count von Lerchenfeld, a Bavarian member of the Bundesrath, called for three "hochs" for the Emperor, which were given vigorously.

The Empress sat in the gallery with several princesses during the ceremony.

POWERS HOLD MITYLENE.

Plan to Take Tenedos if Sultan Continues Obdurate.

Constantinople, Nov. 28.-Detachments from the international fleet landed at Mitylene on Sunday afternoon in acordance with the instructions of Rear Admiral Ritter von Jedina, and occupied the customs and postal buildings. The Governor protested, but his representations were unavailing. While the Bairam festival, beginning to-day and ending the evening of Jacob H Schiff received yesterday the following November 30, lasts the flect will take no further action, but if the Sultan does not utilize of the Church of the Incarnation: the interval to accede to the demands of the powers the fleet will occupy the island of Tenedos, off the coast of Asia Minor.

Tenedos, off the coast of Asia Minor.

The Porte continues its efforts to obtain a modification of the financial control scheme so as to make it more acceptable to Turkish views. The Grand Vizier, Ferid Pacha, the report of whose dismissal was unfounded, has informed M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, that the scheme in its present shape is too unpalatable. The Grand Vizier offered to agree to the establishment of four new civil agents with the same lishment of four new civil agents with the same functions as the existing agents of Austria and Russia, but the Ambassador declared that no alteration in the demands of the powers was

Tewfik Pacha, the Foreign Minister, also tried to enlist the sympathies of the German and Italian ambassadors, but his efforts were equally futile. The unanimity of the powers, including Germany, as to the necessity for compelling a Germany, as to the necessity for compelling a full acceptance of the demands appears to be complete, and diplomatic circles are satisfied that the Porte before long will realize that in face of this unanimity there is nothing to be done but to bow to the will of Europe.

TOO LONG TOW LINES.

Congress Will Be Asked to End Nuisance in This Harbor.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 28.-The chief of engineers of the army plans to ask Congress at the next session for new laws which will regulate the use of tow lines in New-York Harbor. These lines have been a source of great interference with navigation. The question is a serious one, and has been the subject of much correspondence between the supervisor of the harbor and the chief of engineers. Complaints are frequently made of the delay and danger caused by tow lines, which are frequently half a mile in length. Commander H. H. Hosley, U. S. N., the supervisor of the harbor, in his recent report,

Tow lines of the length used and advocated by some of our towing companies would never be allowed in inland waters elsewhere, and in the interest of speed and safety to the travelling public they should not be allowed in these inland waters. Tow boats should be obliged to shorten up at the lightships on coming from sea, at Execution Rock on approaching from the Sound and off Fort Washington when descending the Hudson River. At present, with no law governing this matter, lines of entirely too great length are used, and as a result passenger steamers of all classes, including ferryboats and excursion steamers, carrying hundreds of lives are delayed and endangered and buoys and the interest of speed and safety to the travelling and excursion steamers, carrying hundreds of lives, are delayed and endengered and buoys and other aids to navigation are being constantly fouled and moved from their proper positions, thus adding to the dangers arising from the use of such long tow lines in these waters where traffic is congested. Some solution of the question is imperative as delay, danger and disaster to the public at large are sure to follow the cupidity and lack of consideration for the general public that are shown by those engaged in towing in these waters. towing in these waters

MUTUAL MOVE EXPECTED.

Nomination for New Head May Come To-day.

Trustees of the Mutual Life expect that at today's meeting of the board the finance committee will "spring a surprise" in the form of a nominee for chairman of the board, or eventual successor to Richard A. McCurdy. A lively tilt is also expected

If you Want the Best Whiskey You must Drink John Jameson Three Star

ODESSA HORRORS TOLD.

Whiskey

Letters Describing Jewish Massacres Reach This City.

Jewish families on the East Side who come from Odessa and who have relatives there are receiving letters from the latter who have been eye-witnesse and victims of the outrages which were perpetrated on the Jews in that city. In nearly every one of these communications the writers plead for means to bring them to the United States, which they say is their only refuge and the only permanent relief from persecution.

One of these letters, received yesterday, follows My Dearly Beloved Sister: Know, my dear sister, that I do not write this letter with ink, but with bloody tears and trembling hands. I suppose you have already heard of our terrible calamity. So awful a catastrophe has occured that its like has not been seen since the world began. Thousands of people have been slaughtered, and not only have the stores been robbed, but each private dwelling—house to house.

the stores been robbed, but each private dwelling—house to house.

We first ran to the cemetery to see the extent of our misfortunes. What shall I say to you, my dear sister? We have been left utterly destitute. Until to-day we have all been lying hidden in a cellar, and we have come out like corpses. We have no home. God only knows where we get the strength to come back, after seeing and realizing the great misfortune and great sorow that has befallen us Jews. It is not in human power to describe this. My eyes are strained with bloody tears, and my head is dizzy with the terrible shrieks.

It is now three days that the dead are being buried, and there is no end as yet. The graves take up one-half of the field, and thirty-five bodies are huried in one grave. Bodies are scattered all over the graveyard, so battered that they are unrecognizable. Limbs and heads of the children are strewn about. They lie in thick heaps, covered with tarpaulins. The morgues are full. Woe to our years that we should live to see this sorrow. Happy are they who died before our misfortunes overtook us and cannot see how our blood flows through the streets! Oh, God, Who sees and does not help us! Our troubles and sorrows are not to be endured, and what is yet to come? Who can say?

Many, many of our people have been killed. Wee

be endured, and what is yet to come? Who can say?

Many, many of our people have been killed. Woe to me that I can say in a breath that this is a thcusand times werse than in Kishineff! It was in reality a war God in Heaven, how have we survived the noise of the shooting? And now, the ambulances and Red Cross carry the wounded as through from a war. Happy indeed are they who died in time to be saved from witnessing all this! What I write you here is but a small part of what I could tell you if I had the strength. I would write more, but cannot, as I am broken from fasting and worry. The streets are knee deep with blood. It is impossible, my dear sister, to describe our circumstances. We find ourselves in a stable. Do not ask about food. The only thing that could help us would be to take us out of this accursed land. Your sister, SHERVA SANDELMAN.

Assistant Secretary Waldman, of the national

Assistant Secretary Waldman, of the national mmittee for the relief of the Jews in Russia, announced yesterday additional contributions amount-ing to \$25,068 89 for the relief fund. The total now mounts to \$920,283 51.

Some of the contributions yesterday were:

bollections through Abraham Abraham Detroit, Mich. (second contribution).

Milwatkee, Wis.

Collections through A. Beller & Co.

Natchez, Miss.

Freundschaft Society.

Peoria, Ill. ie, Mont.
ey City, N. J.
anapolis, Ind. (additional contribution)...
yoke, Mass... Towns of Honquiam and Aberdeen, Wash.... Lafayette Social Club....

of the Church of the Incarnation:

My Dear Mr. Schiff:
Some years ago the Church of the Incarnation burned down. At once Dr. Gotthell and the congregation of Temple Emanu-El invited Dr. Broeks and the people of this parish to use their edifice on Sundays. We accepted, and we can never forget the gracious hospitality shown to us at that time. With that in mind, and also with the feeling of intense indignation at the wrongs shown your people in Russia and deep sympathy with their sufferings, I desire to send you the inclosed check for 550, an offering made by our congregation for the fund of which you are treasurer.

With all best wishes that you may achieve the purpose for which the fund is being raised, I am, yours very truly.

purpose for which the rund is supposed for which the rund is yours very truly, will liam M. GROSVENOR, Rector. lief committee were expected to arrive at St. Peters-

burg yesterday.

The committee in this city has cabled to the English committee asking that they invite A. Lubarsky, of this city, now in Odessa, to co-operate with them in their relief work.

ROYAL COMMISSION NAMED.

Well Known Englishmen Will Deal with Problem of the Unemployed.

London, Nov. 29 .- The names of the members of the royal commission appointed to deal with the problem of the unemployed of Great Britain by an inquiry into the workings of the poor law. named by Mr. Balfour, the Premier, and sanctioned by King Edward, are published this morning.

Lord George Hamilton, former Secretary of State for India, is named as chairman of the comwhich includes the Right Hon. Charles Owen O'Conor, Sir Henry Augustus Robinson, Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Ireland: the Hon. Charles Booth, of Liverpool, chairman of the Booth Steamship Company, and Sir Samuel Butler Provis, permanent secretary to the local government board. Three women are included among the eighteen members of the commission.

EVANGELISTS LEAVE ENGLAND. Liverpool, Nov. 28 .- Ten thousand persons gath-

ered in Tournament Hall here to-night to bid farewell to Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the American evangelists, at the close of their successful revival movement in the United Kingdom. This movement has covered three years, in which time nearly 100,000 converts were made. The Right Rev. Francis James Chavasse, Bishop of Liverpool; Lord Kinnaird and other well known persons sent telegrams expressing their regret at inability to attend, their appreciation of the good work done by the evangelists and the hope that they would soon return to the United Kingdom.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

London, Nov. 28.—In addition to the formal an-ouncement that Sir Arthur Nicholson, British Ambassador at Madrid, will succeed Sir Charles Hardinge as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the following changes in the diplomatic service are officially bulletined:

Sir Maurice Bunsen, Minister to Portugal, succeeds Sir Arthur Nicholson as Ambassador at ceeds Sir Arthur Nicholson as Ambassador at Madrid.

The Hon. Francis Hyde Villiers. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is made Minister to Fortugal.

Sir William Conyngham Greene, Minister to Switzerland, is transferred to the embassy at Bucharest, Rumania, succeeding Sir John G. Kennedy, who is retired.

PRINCE LOUIS AT GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar, Nov. 28.—The second British cruiser squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, consisting of the Drake, the Berwick, the Cumberland, the Essex, the Cornwall and the Bedford, which left New-York on November 20, arrived here to-day.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES NEW KING. Christiania, Nov. 28.-King Haakon to-day repeived the following cable message from President

GORHAM SILVER for HOLIDAY GIFTS

One marked advantage in purchasing Gorham Silver is the fact that although Gorham productions rank highest in distinguished design and fidelity of workmanship, they cost no more than the common-place offerings of unknown makers. In the varied stock of silverware, especially designed for the approaching Holiday Season, may be found many small articles, which, while inexpensive, have that unmistakable perfection of design and finish which characterizes the Gorham Company's more elaborate productions.

THE GORHAM COMPANY

SILVERSMITHS AND GOLDSMITHS

FIFTH AVENUE and THIRTY-SIXTH STREET

NEW INAUGURATION DATE

LAST THURSDAY IN APRIL

National Committee Adopts Unanimously Proposed Change.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 28.—The last Thursday in April was the date unanimously adopted by the National Committee on the Proposed Change of Inauguration Day, composed of fifteen Washingtonians and the Governors of forty-four States and Territories, at a meeting here to-day.

This recommendation will be promptly submitted to Congress in the hope that an amendment to the constitution may be submitted to the people for adoption in time to make the new date available for the inauguration of the President in 1918.

In opening the meeting Commissioner Mac-Farland, as chairman of the national committee, briefly reviewed the work of the committee since it began three years ago, recalling that Senator Hoar's resolution naming the last Thursday in April as the new inauguration day in a proposed amendment to the Constitution, passed the Senate, but did not reach a vote in the House.

He said that the death of Senator Bate, Ambassador Aspirez and Judge Lawrence Welson as the direct result of exposure at the last Inauguration Day, and the death of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, indirectly due to the same cause, has made a great impression on the public mind. The commissioner said that the Governors had not been urged to attend this meeting because it was entirely feasible to get their advice in writing on the questions to be decided as to the manner of presenting the matter to Congress. These were:

First—What day should be recommended for the new inauguration day and specifically which of the two most favored, namely, the last Thursday in April, suggested by Senator Hoar, in order to avoid Sunday or the the 30th of April, George Washington's first inauguration day?

day?
Second—Whether the committee should make shy recommendation to Congress as to a change in its time of meeting?

Some of the governors, he said, had replied to the letter of the chairman, asking that if they should be unable to be present they would leave the decision to the members of the committee who might be present, their chief wish being to have the day changed. Thirty-one of the governors sent positive expressions, cordfally indorsing the movement to secure a date later than March 4 and recording their vote in favor of the last week in April,

Governors Higgins of New-York, Deneen of Illinois, Roberts of Connecticut and Pardee of California, and General Nelson A. Miles fa-

vored April 30, the anniversary of the first in-auguration.

Mr. MacFarland also submitted an elaborate Mr. MacFarland also submitted an elaborate statistical report prepared for the committee by the Weather Bureau, showing the weather conditions the first week in March and the last week in April from 1871, and calling attention to the marked difference in favor of the latter

dime.

Governor Lea of Delaware then presented his views favoring the last Thursday in April. Justice Harlan declared that he was in favor of April 30. Admiral Dewey was in favor of the last Thursday in April and the same view was taken by John W. Foster, Theodore W. Noyes, General John M. Wilson, Charles J. Bell. C. C. Glover, Frank A. Munsey, John Joy Edson and Thomas W. Smith, all agreeing that there should be no recommendation to Congress as to schone of the time of the assembling of Congressian to the same of the time of the assembling of Congressian to the same of the time of the assembling of Congressian to the same of the time of the assembling of Congressian that the congression of the congr should be no recommendation to Congress as to a change of the time of the assembling of Congress. Thereupon General Wilson moved that in view of the preponderance of opinion in the letters of the governors and the expressions of the Washington members of the committee, and because it was desirable to avoid having inauguration day fall on Sunday, and because the Senate has twice passed, in Senator Hoar's resolution the proposition, the last Thursday in April be recommended by the committee as the new inauguration day. This motion was carried with practical unanimity. Then Governor Lea moved that in order not to compilicate the question and not to seem to infringe on the prerogatives of Congress no recommendation be made as to the time of the assembling of Congress. This was unanimously carried.

The chairman of the committee was authorized to communicate the committee's conclusion to Congress and to arrange for any hearings that might be necessary. a change of the time of the assembling of Con-

that might be necessary.

SMALL POWERS WARNED.

Must Not Stir Up Trouble in Macedonia, Says Identic Note. London, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of "The Times" at Sofia, Bulgaria, says:

An identic note addressed by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian governments to Servia. Bulgaria and Greece was presented here to-day. It explains the motives of the powers in coercing the Porte, and warns Servia, Bulgaria and Greece against stirring up trouble in Macedonia. The note was supported by verbal communications from the representatives of the other interested powers.

DINNER FOR HERR HUMPERDINCK. Engelbert Humperdinck, composer of "Hansel und Gretel," was the guest of honor last night at

a dinner given by the Liederkranz Society at its clubhouse. There were sixty-five covers, and many of those present were men well known in the musi-cal world. Among them were Heinrich Conried, Walter Damrosch, Victor Herbert, Alfred Hertz, H. E. Krehbiel, George Von Skal and A. Von Rooy. Dr. Emanuel Baruch acted as toastmaster. Herr Humperdinck in responding expressed his deep gratification over the enthusiastic manner in which the American music lovers had received his work. He gave to Herr Couried and his performers a large share of the credit in its success.

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GAS COMPANY DEFIANT.

Will Not Produce Data Unless Forced by Courts.

The Consolidated Gas Company made known in plain language yesterday to the State Gas Comnission that it would not make public documents, contracts and data, showing how gas is manufactured, what it costs, etc., unless compelled by the higher courts. Counsel for the complainants spent several hours yesterday in a fruitless effort to have the gas company's secretary, Robert E. Carter, produce accounts showing the cost of materials and labor at various stations. This was another way of trying to get at the books of the company. Mr. Matthewson, the company's counsel, protested. He said the company was willing to give full returns, in summary, of the amount of ingredients used in the manufacture, but opposed making public the contracts of the company for

Mr. De Ford, counsel for the complainants,

I want to get at the cost of the gas to the company from my own calculating. The summaries would be a mere convenience and guide to me. I want to know, from the original station reports, exactly how much labor, coal, coke, and so on was used by the company; then I want to know, from the original records, exactly how much these cost the company, and how much they received from the by-products they sold. Mr. Matthewson replied that such a proc

would injure the business of the company. George M. Ward, engineer of the Consolldated Gas Company, was recalled, and produced the station repany, was really ports asked for by the commission. After looking ports asked for by the commission. After looking over this report, Mr. De Ford asked the commission to bring the originals. sion to instruct the engineer to bring the originals of the reports for 1906, and for the six months ending June, 1906.

After much wrangling it was finally agreed that

After much wrangling it was finally agreed that schedules of the cost of material and labor and the amounts received for the by-products should be furnished the commission as soon as possible, and the contracts later on.

At the beginning of the afternoon session evidence given before the commission last spring was read and placed on record. It showed that the property of the Consolidated company was appraised at that time at \$1.994.074, and the franchises of the company at \$7.750.000. Senator Page also read the evidence given in the spring as to the capital of the Consolidated and its holding of shares in component companies. It was shown in this testimony that the Consolidated has, if not complete ownership, at least complete control, of all the various companies, as well as of the Westchester Lighting Company and the New-York Edison Company.

CRAWFORD'S SECOND TRIAL BEGINS. Washington, Nov. 28.-William G. Crawford, of New-York, was to-day piaced on trial for the second time on indictments growing out of the Postoffice cases. At the previous trial the jury disa-greed. The government is represented in the case greed. The government is represented in the case by District Attorney D. W. Baker, Special Counsel Holmes Conrad and Stuart McNamara, Assistant District Attorney, while the defence is represented by Messrs. Worthington, Geald and Frailey and az-Secretary John G. Carlisle.

